

Women unite to form new centre

by Ann Harvey

Edmonton women have taken the first step in the organization of a new Women's Centre for themselves.

Over 15 women's organizations and groups were represented at a meeting last Thursday, each making a commitment towards the formation of the new Centre, and discussing possible services to be offered.

Services mentioned most often were:

- a common ground for women in Edmonton where individuals could just drop in, chat and meet with other women, or where women's groups could hold their meetings.

- an information and referral centre, helping women find good doctors and hospital treatment, informing them of other community services available to them, being a resource centre for contacts with women's organizations and individuals both in the city and across Canada.

- educational services offering a feminist library (if not book shop), holding educational programmes and workshops both at the centre and in the community and establishing a media centre, with VTR and publication resources available.

Mention was also made of establishing a health collective at the centre to

educate women about their bodies, birth control, and medical services available to them.

A representative of the federal Secretary of State Department told the meeting that the Women's Programme in Ottawa was interested in funding such undertakings, and that the money was available.

Erica Bell, from Edmonton Options for Women Council (OFW) stressed that support and endorsement from local community and women's organizations was required to show the federal government that it is wanted and most certainly needed.



"The Centre must be open to a variety of women, not just your ones," she added.

Six women from the meeting, representing a cross-section of women from OFW, IODE, National Council of Jewish Women, the Woman's Programme Centre at the U of A, and the newly-formed Women's Independent Publishers all volunteered to draft an application to the Secretary of State Department.

A meeting to finalize the proposal and move ahead in the organization of the Women's Centre will be held on Tuesday, April 9, at 7:30 pm, at Terra House, 9917 - 116 St. All those inter-

ested are welcome to attend.

Most women were in agreement that the Centre would have to be organized somehow, even if money from the federal government didn't come through (with dissenting voices remarking on the relatively small amount of funding women's organizations have been receiving across the country).

"We can gain a lot of strength by getting together and sharing information," said Judy Goldsand from the Council of Jewish Women.

"We need a Women's Centre where we will have the necessary numbers to really act.

Uncle Ben loses Supreme Court decision

Ben Ginter, B.C. beer baron, lost another round last week in his long fight with the International Brewery Workers (IBW).

On March 19 the Alberta Supreme Court overturned an earlier decision against the union and upheld the certification of Local 250 of the IBW at Uncle Ben's Brewery in Red Deer.

The dispute started 18 months ago when 35 men at the Red Deer plant were fired for joining the IBW. A favourable court decision allowed Ginter to reopen the brewery last fall using workers signed up the the Teamsters Union.

It was recently disclosed that Ginter has had business dealings involving large sums of money with Senator Ed Lawson, the highest Teamster official in Canada.

According to Barry Chivers, legal

counsel for Local 250, the contract between Ginter and the Teamsters is invalidated by last week's decision.

Despite the Supreme Court ruling, the labour dispute remains clouded by a miasma of legal action. Suits have been filed by the Teamsters against the Alberta Federation of Labour, the Calgary Labour Council, and employees of the Alberta Brewers Agents, all of which initiated a boycott of Uncle Ben's products.

And the Alberta Board of Industrial Relations has yet to decide on financial compensation for the workers illegally fired by Ginter.

The situation is complicated by a merger between the IBW and the Teamsters unions in the U.S. last fall. Most Canadian IBW locals, including those in Alberta, stayed out of the merger and intend to remain autonomous.

Food shortage predicted by Turner

VANCOUVER (CUP)--Finance Minister John Turner speaking in Vancouver March 7 to UBC law students said "I think one of the problems that's going to plague us as Canadians is a food shortage that will last through the next decade."

He said the solution to this shortage will be "to encourage people to stay on the family farm in order to increase food production by stabilizing farm income."

This is a complete turn around on the part of the Trudeau government which in the recent past has campaigned against the family farm as an inefficient anachronism, favouring large corporate farming methods.

He also said that the government will not approve wage or price controls on most commodities except oil and grain.

If the oil price is not regulated said Turner, "There's no way economically and, frankly, no way politically we can sustain the present situation."

He was referring to the oil equalization plan invented at the Federal-Provincial oil conference in late January.

He said the current regulatory system keeps equalization payments to oil deprived provinces at around \$1.5 billion. If the oil price is not strongly regulated within Canada to eliminate price disparities, his government would be forced to pay about \$5 billion in equalization payments.

Turner said Western provinces will receive lower transportation costs and secondary industry development incentives in return for oil and gas price controls.

While admitting Western alienation has become a serious problem to his government, he asked Western provinces to accept a "reasonable sharing of benefit and burden."

Further signs of his speechwriter's abilities were shown when Turner quipped that to Vancouverites "Vancouver is 2,800 miles from Ottawa," but Ottawa is 28,000 from Vancouver.

Turner denied he was in Vancouver on a pre-election campaign tour but said he attended a Liberal constituency fund raising meeting.

The Great Lakes cleanup

US wiping up the rear

WASHINGTON (CPS/LNS) -- Nearly two years after President Nixon signed a joint agreement with Canada to clean up the Great Lakes, no federal program is yet in operation.

Although Congress has appropriated funds for 115 projects (21% of the U.S. commitment) Nixon has impounded much of that money. In fiscal year, 1974, out of \$6 billion allotted for water purification, the Environmental Protection Agency is using only \$3 billion.

Canada meanwhile has provided funds for nearly 75% of its \$250 million commitment, is operating 16 new municipal sewage treatment plants and has extended

or improved 18 others.

Of the four mutually owned lakes, Lake Erie is the dirtiest, absorbing the wastes of 12 million Americans, mostly from Detroit, Cleveland, Erie and Buffalo.

The city of Niagara Falls pours 85 million gallons of raw sewage every day into the Niagara River just below the Falls, which flows into Lake Ontario, 10 miles downstream. Niagara Falls, Ontario, on the other side of the Niagara River, treats and disinfects its sewage and uses it to produce hydro-electric power before releasing it into the river.

cheap thrillz (and coming events)

Tuesday, March 26

Folk Club

Open stage at the folk club at Garneau United Church, (84 Ave. & 112 St.)

Piano Recital

Pianist Jacqueline Krahn, third-year music student, will present her junior recital. No charge. Con Hall. 5 p.m.

Senior Recital

Pianist Cheryl Cooney, fourth-year music student, will present her senior recital in Con Hall at 8:00 p.m. Free.

Public Lecture

Jerry Poschan will lecture on "Natural Gas is a Non-renewable Resource" and the "Mackenzie Valley Gas Pipeline" at 7:30 p.m. in SUB Theatre. Admission is free.

Chile

Harald Edelstam, former Swedish ambassador to Chile, will speak on Chile under the junta at 8 p.m. in the Dinwoodie Lounge of the SUB.

Halfbreed Authoress

Maria Campbell, the author of "Halfbreed", will be speaking to the Women's Program Centre on "Native Women in Canada". It will be held at McDougall United Church, 101 St. and Macdonald Drive at 8 p.m.

Prairie Spring

Dr. Cy Hampson's award-winning film "Prairie Spring" will be shown along with "Look to the Mountains" at the next meeting of the National and Provincial Parks Association. 8 p.m. in the Auditorium of the Provincial Museum. Everyone is welcome.

Wednesday, March 27

Piano Recital

Ron Proctor, third-year music student, will present his junior recital. No charge. Con Hall at 5 p.m.

Senior Recital

Eileen Keown, fourth-year music student, will present her senior piano recital at 8 p.m. in Con Hall. No charge.

Friday, March 29

Théâtre Français d'Edmonton

TFE presents "Interdit Ou Public", a comedy at 8:30 p.m. on the 29th and 30th and at 2:30 p.m. on the 31st at College St. Jean. Students: \$1.25 and others \$2.00.

Saturday, March 30

Social Evening

A social evening will be held at 8 p.m. Admission is 50 cents. Refreshments included. For more information call 479-0126.

TFE

Théâtre Français d'Edmonton presents "Interdit Ou Public", at 8:30 p.m. at College St. Jean. Students \$1.25, everyone else \$2.00.

Sunday, March 31

TFE

"Interdit Ou Public". Final performance at 2:30 p.m. at College St. Jean. Students \$1.25, everyone else \$2.00.

Recital

Pianist Judith Loewen, 4th year bachelor of music student, will present her senior recital tonight in Convocation Hall on the U. of A. campus at 8:00 p.m. There is no admission charge.

Folkies

There will be a concert tonight featuring Bill Russel from Morin Heights, Québec in the Garneau Church Hall (84th Ave. and 112th St.) He will be performing everything from his own compositions to national anthems, all on guitar. The back-up act will be Robbin Cottle and Don McVeigh, performers of old-time music. Admission is \$1.25 or \$.75 for Folk Club members. It starts at 8:00 p.m. Everyone welcome.

Monday, April 1

The operah

The voice/opera division of the U of A department of music will present an evening of opera excerpts commencing

tonight at 8:00 p.m. in Convocation Hall on the U of A campus. There is no admission charge.

Ireland

"The Irish Matter--What Hope Human Solidarity?" will be the topic of a lecture and dialogue with the Right Reverend Henry Robert McAdoo, Anglican bishop of Ossory, Ferns and Leighlin in the southeast of the Republic of Ireland. It is being presented by the Canada Council of Churches as their 1974 Gallagher

Ongoing

Weekend Wilderness Tours

Experience two days of whitewater adventure, relaxation, enchantment, rafting the Upper Red Deer River. Or escape for a long weekend to the Brazeau to loaf, run some rapids, try for trout. Special trips for educational groups by arrangement. Contact: North-West Expeditions, Box 1551, Edmonton or call 475-3433 or 439-1189.

Women in Literature

Grant MacEwan Community College is presenting a free noon-hour course on women in literature every Monday and Friday from noon to 1 p.m. in the music room of the Edmonton Centennial Library. Downtown office workers are encouraged

to bring their own lunches to the informal sessions. For information phone 452-8810.



Women's Media Production Workshops
Communitas Inc. will be sponsoring a series of Media Production Workshops for Women every Wednesday night from 7:30 p.m. till 10 p.m. Registration fee of \$25. Call Communitas at 482-4044. The workshops will be held at 11328-100 Ave.

BEAR COUNTRY

Bear Country presents Exam-fest starring Abrahams Children and Yellowhead. Saturday, March 30 from 7:30 p.m. to 1 a.m. Tickets are \$2.50 at the door.

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HOUSING

Wanted: one person to share co-op house near University. Near bus routes. Available April 1 to July 31. 435-7598 (evenings).

Room available in co-op house from April 11, for a girl. Close to university. 11016-88 Ave. \$85/month for everything. Call evenings 433-0051.

Furnished 2 bedroom apartment for rent. May 1 to August 31. College Plaza. 433-9739.

To sub-let: 2 bedroom furnished apartment. May 1 to August 31. 1912 College Plaza. Limited to 21 and over. 433-2170.

Wanted: one girl to share completely furnished 2 bedroom apartment. May 1 to June 30. 9930-86 Ave. 433-2783 evenings. Rent \$75.00.

FOR SALE

Sony Cassette tape recorder TC110-A. With accessories, including microphone F26S and built in condenser microphone. Like new. Miriam at 433-0051. (Evenings.)

Nikko NJ 8-track playback record unit, complete with patch cords. \$75.00. Call Barry at 439-0306.

Moving to Toronto. Must sell complete home furnishings. 488-4924.

One Wing "Falcon" bow. Weight 35 lbs. at 28 inch draw. 62 inches long. Excellent condition. Bow sheath included. \$35. Call 436-3647 after 5:30 p.m.

New gym suit. Ladies 10-12. Two boys blazers, size 14. Man's cowboy boots, size 8D. Three fluorescent lights for recessed ceiling. 487-4373.

*72 Volkswagon Super-Beetle. 25,000 miles, radio, gas-heater. Offers. 446-6742 (evenings).

1972 BSA Goldstar 500 cc. 433-2253.

Admiral black and white portable tv, \$50. A Broadmoor 8-track stereo and record player, 2 speakers and headphones included \$300. An aquarium with stand and all necessary apparatus, \$25. Call Joanne at 439-7172.

Tropical Fish. Must sell. Call Carol at 439-8453.

One pair of Kastinger Ski Boots, lady's 6 1/2. Very good condition. 433-2101.

Used Fridge. Reasonable. 433-4636, evenings only.

Crib. \$10. 435-6404.

1973 Datsun 610 - 1800 four door, automatic, new radials. 10,000 miles, warranty. Cost price over \$4100. Will sell for \$3250. 436-3900.

Changing table, playpen, etc. 467-8303.

EMPLOYMENT

Parttime photography work for attractive girls in cabarets. Hours 7-12 p.m. Guaranteed salary. 469-6022 or 486-2411 for interviews.

Experienced typist will type anything. HUB. Phone Araceli at 433-7840.

Photographer requires nude model, \$15 an hour, phone 435-2945 (evenings).

POUNDMAKER

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STAFF THIS ISSUE

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SEE THE BACK PAGE.

THINGS ARE CHANGING.

Task Force Findings...

Women do all the shit work!

In October, 1973, a task force was formed to study the position of women as compared to men in the Alberta labour force. Their findings were compiled into a comprehensive booklet, now available at the Edmonton-Social Planning Council.

More women between the ages of 14 and 65 are working or looking for work than ever before. In 1911, 12.7% of the female population worked, comprising 7% of the total work force. By 1971, this was up to 39.4%, which is 33% of the work force. In comparison, 92.2% of the male population worked in 1911; in 1971, only 78.9% were working. Between 1911 and 1971, men went down from 93% to 67% of the labour force.

Although more women are working, they seem to be concentrated in just a few job categories. Eighty-eight per cent of the female workforce are working in eight basic occupations. This has improved from 1971-72, when 95% of all working women were in the same eight occupations. In either case, men comprised only 13% of the total workforce in those same positions. To better understand this, see the chart below.

'Single Sex Occupations' are those dominated by 99% (or more) by those of the same sex. As income increases, the percentage of single sex occupations increases; the percentage of female dominated occupations, however, falls. In the low income bracket (median

income is \$5,000 or less), 7% of all occupations are male-dominated and 28% are female dominated. Of all medium income occupations (medium is between \$5,000 and \$7,500), this changes to 12% female dominated and 26% male dominated.

Continuing, in medium high occupations (\$7,500 to \$10,000 median), female dominated jobs remain at 12% whereas those jobs that are male dominated jump up to 50%.

More astounding is in the high income bracket (more than \$10,000 median): female dominated jobs are down to 2% in comparison to male dominated jobs which are up to 72%.

Also notable is the participation rates in each salary grouping. Ninety-eight percent of the low income work force is women. This goes down to 57% in the medium income bracket. Decreasing further, women comprise 16% of the total work force in the medium high income grouping. Even worse, is the fact that women are only 3% of the workforce in the high income bracket.

Not only are women concentrated in the lower paying jobs, but they tend to be lower paid than men in a particular job category, regardless of education or qualifications.

For example, in 1971, the 177 male cooks working in Alberta were paid an average of \$515. The 227 female cooks were paid an average of \$408 - that is

a difference of \$107 per month.

Similarly, male kitchen orderlies were paid an average of \$64 per month more than female kitchen orderlies, and male chefs were paid a \$218 median more than female chefs.

Note also, that the average male kitchen orderly makes \$27 more than a female cook; and that 50% or more female chefs will make less than a male cook.

This is not an isolated incidence: the pattern repeats itself. Only about 12% of the occupational categories offer 'equal pay'. These categories employ approximately 11% of the Alberta

work force.

The task force has made nine recommendations. These recommendations concern changes in both the federal and provincial governments, the Alberta Human Rights Commission, schools, day care facilities, maternity leave, and the Women's Bureau. They had no suggestions as to what kinds of models the government should establish.

They are hoping to expand their booklet, with the aid of a grant. Perhaps they'll have some suggestions when this is done.

by Barb

OCCUPATION	Females	Males	% distribution of all women workers	Women as % of all Workers
Clerical (i.e. Clerk)	10,424	2,765	37%	79%
Other Clerical (i.e. Key punch)	1,272	344	5%	79%
Maids and Related Positions	1,916	541	7%	78%
Nurses	3,400	35	12%	99%
Telephone Operators	498	0	2%	100%
Bank Tellers	1,134	0	4%	100%
Hospital Attendants Aides, Orderlies	2,942	877	14%	77%
Sales	1,898	478	7%	80%
TOTAL	23,484	5,040	88%	87%

TOTAL LABOUR FORCE IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES BY SEX

ALBERTA 1972-73

Rich, like cream...

Lawyers rise to top

Law students, like cream, tend to be rich and thick. Rich at any rate.

While to many people this would seem a fairly self-evident proposition it has now, through the efforts of the Office of Institutional Planning and Research, been officially confirmed.

The intuitively obvious has been empirically validated. This triumph of social science (a sort of Alberta footnote to the Vertical Mosaic) is unpretentiously titled "A Questionnaire of First Year Law Students: Investigation of Socio-Economic Background."

The prose is pedestrian, the general conclusions follow the statistical data unerringly and little thought is allowed to obtrude on the statistics gathered. The statistics are allowed their own stark beauty unencumbered by language or ideas. All in all, a little masterpiece of value-free social science.

The method used - unsurprisingly - was a questionnaire which was distributed to 40 first year law students. The blanks to be filled in concerned the level of

parental education, parental occupation and parental income. One could also fill in spaces provided for parents' religion and place of residence.

The Report neatly encapsulated the figures in its Discussion section. To quote: "The socio-economic background of the forty respondents appeared to be from disproportionately highly educated, high occupational status and correspondingly high income parents." From this background emerged the typical law student who is a male of 23 or younger, unmarried, more likely than not to be a Protestant if he admits to any religion at all - 20 per cent not doing so.

The really astonishing statistic to emerge from this investigation is that the average income of a law student's father is in excess of \$20,000. The average income in Alberta in 1973 was \$164.88/week. In other words the income was somewhat more than two and a half times that of the average Albertan.

by c. Poot Q. C.

Warehouse meatcutters strike for retail parity

A strike by 150 meatcutters has closed down the Lucerne Foods meat warehouse in Calgary for the last three weeks. The warehouse supplies block cuts of meat to 200 Safeway stores in Alberta and B.C.

The strikers are members of Local 373 of the Meatcutters and Canadian Food and Allied Workers Union, which was certified as bargaining agent at the plant when it opened last July.

The warehouse workers want wage parity with meatcutters at Safeway's retail outlets, who are paid 88 cents per hour more. Nine months of bargaining preceded the strike.

Since the strike began, Safeway has been shipping meat directly from wholesalers, bypassing the warehouse.

Safeway's retail meatcutters, who belong to the same union as the warehouse workers, have generally stayed on the job. However, about 80 employees in Vancouver were suspended by Safeway for refusing to handle non-union meat. In Calgary, a few of the retail

meatcutters at Safeway's 37 stores have been attending twice-daily "study sessions." Safeway regards these study sessions as illegal work stoppage but has yet to suspend any of the Calgary workers.

Local 312 of the Meatcutters' Union, representing Safeway employees in Edmonton, voted to provide financial aid to the strikers at the rate of \$2.50 per week per member.

Last week Safeway went to court in B.C. to prevent a walkout by its retail meatcutters. In response, 18 strikers

travelled from Calgary to Vancouver to set up picket lines at Safeway stores. Such action, known as "secondary picketing", is legal under the B.C. Labor Act.

There is every indication that Safeway is gearing for a long strike and has no intention of giving in to the workers' demands.

U of A and public to catch Kashtan

William Kashtan, the General Secretary of the Communist Party of Canada, will speak at two public meetings in Edmonton on Monday, April 1.

At noon Kashtan will be discussing "Anti-monopoly struggle and Socialism" in Room 142 of the U of A Students' Union Building, 89 Ave. and 114 Street. He will explain the Communist Party's analysis of the road to socialism in Canada, with particular emphasis on the unity of all forces opposed to both Canadian and American monopoly capitalism.

"Make Energy a Public Utility" will be the topic of Kashtan's evening talk, which will be at 8:00 p.m. at the Unitarian Church, 12510-110 Ave. He will elaborate on the Party's position that the working people of Canada must control the energy sources of the country, to end the sellout of those resources and to develop Canada in the interests of its people.

A wide range of Marxist-Leninist lit-



WILLIAM KASHTAN

erature will be available at both meetings, including writings by Kashtan.

Diplomat saved lives in Chile

Harald Edelstam is not your average career diplomat.

For three months following the fascist coup in Chile he worked almost single-handedly to aid otherwise doomed political refugees to flee the repressive junta that was, and still is, bent on their extermination.

Acting officially as Sweden's ambassador to Chile, Edelstam was "in the forefront of those diplomats seeking to help refugees" (Christian Science Monitor, December 7, 1973).

Edelstam concentrated his efforts particularly on people who had been political refugees from other South American dictatorships (most notably Brazil) and who had fled to Chile while Allende was still in power. Thousands of these refugees, as well as Chileans who had been identified as supporters of the Allende regime, sought asylum after the coup in various embassies

in Chile including those of Sweden, Cuba, Mexico, Panama, Columbia, and France.

"Our role, the role of the Swedish Embassy, is humanitarian -- to try to save the lives of people who are in danger," said Edelstam in an interview shortly after the coup.

One of Edelstam's most outstanding achievements before the junta ousted him on December 4, 1973 was his brilliant defense of the Cuban embassy and the refugees contained therein.

On the afternoon of September 11, the day the coup began, "we saw a lot of soldiers coming to the Cuban chancery," near his residence. There was firing and "the Cubans put up a good resistance," he said.

The next day, he tried to enter the Cuban premises and a Chilean colonel finally gave him permission to do so for 10 minutes. "I went in and stayed and it was fortunate for the Cubans that I did," he said, "because the military were preparing to storm the embassy."

The Cuban ambassador, Mario Garcia, asked him to assume protection of the Cuban embassy and he accepted.

"At 8:00 p. m. the Chileans gave the Cubans three hours to leave the country. I helped them pack, get buses and arranged for the Soviet Unions' Aeroflot plane, which happened to be at the airport and 147 Cubans left that night, a half hour before the deadline."

Edelstam then assumed charge of all Cuban property and of about 20 political refugees in the Cuban chancery. Among the refugees was Max Marambio, the leader of Allende's personal guard and a man wanted by the junta. "To protect our guests," Edelstam slept nightly at the Cuban embassy.

In another incident, one of the refugees in the Cuban embassy, Miss Consuela Alonso, a 31-year-old Uruguayan, suffered a severe internal hemorrhage while protected at the embassy and was ordered by a doctor to a hospital in eastern Santiago for an immediate operation.

Edelstam got approval and a military escort to the hospital from a military headquarters and set out.

However, the next day six policemen came to remove Miss Alonso from her bed for interrogation. Edelstam and four of his secretaries were severely beaten as they defended Miss Alonso,

who was finally hauled off, screaming with pain, to police headquarters.

Edelstam was also responsible for spiriting world famous Peruvian peasant leader Hugo Blanco out of Chile after the coup.

It was for these and other actions that the military junta headed by Augusto Pinochet finally expelled Edelstam from the country.

In the ensuing months, Edelstam has travelled around the world gathering support and assistance for Chile's political refugees.

He is now nearing the end of a cross-Canada tour that has been part of a total swing through Canada and the U. S.

And he is coming to Edmonton. Edelstam will be speaking at the Dinwoodie Room in the Students' Union Building on the U of A campus at 8:00 p. m. on Tuesday March 26.

The meeting, which is being co-sponsored by the Chile Solidarity Committee and the Canadian Committee for Justice to Latin American Political Prisoners will also have platform speakers representing 20 groups and Alderman Bill McLean who will bring greetings from the City of Edmonton.

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Reform hopes dashed in Spain

BARCELONA (LNS)-- With the execution of a young anarchist in Barcelona on March 2, evidence continued to mount that the regime of Spain's newly appointed Premier, Carlos Arias Navarro, would not be characterized by the "liberalization" some of the Western press has been predicting.

The fact that the government allowed itself to become involved in an unprecedented open confrontation with the Roman Catholic Hierarchy over a bishop's guarded support for Basque nationalism, further dissipated any hopes for reform.

Both issues have touched off some of the largest and most militant student demonstrations Spain has seen in recent years. Riot police invaded the university campus in Madrid on March 14, at one point firing into the air to intimidate demonstrators. Earlier, police had broken up meetings that students were trying to hold in the various departments of the huge university after calling a strike to protest the execution.

Students also clashed with police in Barcelona, where demonstrations spilled

out of the two campuses and onto the city streets, where they remained throughout the day and into the night. Here too, riot police fired into the air as several hundred students marched down one of the main streets. Hundreds of other students marched down another major thoroughfare, hurling several gasoline bombs. At least two policemen were seriously injured.

Demonstrations took place all over Europe to protest the execution and support the student demonstrations. More than 1,500 people gathered in front of the Spanish embassy in Paris and there were demonstrations in Rome, Milan, Brussels, London, and Berlin.

Salvador Puig Antich, a 26-year old member of the anarchist Iberian Liberation Movement, was executed by the garrote--a particularly barbaric device--after a military tribunal convicted him of killing a policeman in January.

The garrote, a torture and death device, has been used by the Portuguese and Spanish to terrorize people since the Middle Ages. It consists of an iron collar tightened by a long screw in back, which the executioner turns until the victim, who sits bound in a chair, either strangles or dies of a broken neck. Military authorities had refused Puig Antich the "honor" of a firing squad.

According to the government, Puig shot and killed a policeman who had tried to question him about an armed bank robbery. Defense lawyers maintain that Puig was beaten with a rifle butt and shot in the chin, so any shooting on his part could be seen as self-defense. The government's refusal to recover the bullet from the dead police-

man's body or to allow ballistics tests gave rise to speculation that the lethal bullet might have been fired by a fellow officer.

Junta pays off U.S.A.

SANTIAGO (CUPI)-- The seeds were sown in September; the harvest is well under way.

The government of Chile, controlled by a military junta, agreed March 12 to pay a U. S. copper firm \$41.8 million for investments nationalized by the previous government. The agreement reached is with Cerro Corporation.

It was the second compensation agreement to be worked out between the junta and U. S. copper firms. Anaconda recently received \$1.2 million in compensation for losses.

Julio Philippi, head of the Chilean negotiating team, said talks with a third corporation, Kennecott Ltd., are going well.

Chilean holdings of the three corporations were nationalized in 1971 by Salvador Allende's government which was overthrown by a military junta in September 1973.

The Allende government refused to pay the U. S. corporations for their holdings after finding the corporations owed Chile more money than the holdings were worth.

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CAIMAW leader in Edmonton

Big stakes in Trail

"Academics should stop writing papers and go get jobs in a plant so they can help organize workers into Canadian unions", according to Doug Swanson, outspoken union leader.

Swanson, president of Local 14 of the Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical, and Allied Workers (CAIMAW) in Trail, B. C., was in town for a short speaking tour.

In an exclusive interview with POUNDMAKER, Swanson described the efforts of workers at the Cominco smelter in Trail to oust their "international" union the United Steelworkers of America (USW) and replace it with a democratic Canadian union.

Last week, for the second year in a row, the smelter workers were denied a representation vote to determine which union they prefer by the B. C. Industrial Relations Board. This year, the application was rejected on a constitutional technicality. This year, the application was rejected on the grounds that CAIMAW had failed to sign up 50% of the workers.

According to Swanson, CAIMAW had signed 1,950 out of 3,600 Cominco workers but the Board included about 300 shift bosses and technicians in the bargaining unit, despite the fact that they are not USW members.

The Steelworkers readily admit they will lose a representation vote if it is held," he said, noting that the USW has a strong ally in the province's NDP government.

The breakaway movement in Trail was originally organized by the Canadian Workers Union (CWU), an unaffiliated union. Last fall, the CWU dissolved itself and became part of CAIMAW, which belongs to the fledgling Confederation of Canadian Unions.

CAIMAW, the fastest growing union in Canada, has never lost a certification vote. Although it has only 4000 members in certified locals, pending representation elections could increase its size to 10,000. At present CAIMAW's strength is concentrated in B. C. and Manitoba, although a small local was recently chartered in Blairmore, Alberta.

The union rivalry in Trail is being viewed with intense interest by unionists all over Canada because of the pivotal importance of the huge Cominco plant, the largest non-ferrous smelter in the world. If CAIMAW can supplant the Steelworkers in Trail, it will represent the most spectacular achievement yet for the small but militant Canadian union movement.

Ironically, it was not so many years ago that the USW was the upstart in Trail. After prolonged raiding, the Steelworkers replaced the old International Union of Mine, Mill and Smelters Union in 1965. According to Swanson, the leadership of the Smelter Workers sold out their members for generous pensions.

According to Swanson, Canadian workers are generally apathetic about union activity. "The most active unionists are young radicals and recent immigrants", he noted. However, he stressed that this situation could be changed through hard work. In order to sign up over 50% of the Trail smelter workers, it was necessary for volunteers to hand out bulletins at the plant gates two or three times a week for 20 months.

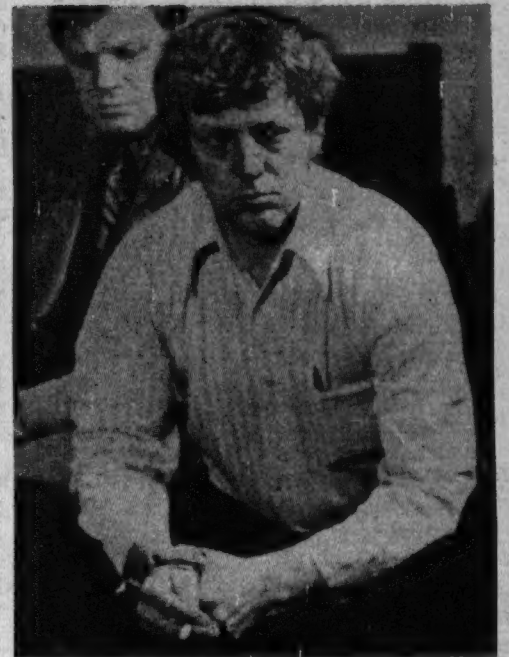
Swanson emphasized the democratic structure of CAIMAW as opposed to the Steelworkers: "Officials are paid the average journeyman's rate and the maximum length of office is three years... Any official can be subject to a recall vote as a result of a petition signed by 25% of the members of the local."

Industrial pollution is a matter of prime concern with the Trail workers, many of whom suffer from incurable diseases as a result of prolonged exposure to lead and acid fumes.

Swanson charged that "only about 10% of workers in the tank rooms of the plant live to collect their pensions -- most of them drop dead of heart attacks." At the same time, he said, "Cominco puts out literature minimizing the effects of lead poisoning... and the Trail doctors wouldn't say shit against the company if their mouths were full of it."

If CAIMAW is certified at the plant, Swanson promised that Cominco would be ordered to clean up its operation or be closed down.

The USW is currently suing a CBC reporter in Vancouver who charged that the Steelworkers never took any



Doug Swanson

interest in the health of the workers until threatened by the breakaway movement.

CAIMAW's next move in Trail will be decided at a mass meeting on Wednesday, March 27. That the workers are in a militant mood was demonstrated last week when 2400 out of 2600 workers at the smelter, booked in sick.

Doug Swanson, who is an instrument mechanic at the smelter, is a native of Vermillion, Alberta. "My family emigrated to Trail in 1950," he said, "it was just like the Grapes of Wrath".

Although his trip to Edmonton is being sponsored by the Committee for an Independent Canada, Swanson is not a member of that organization which he described as being "too liberal and intellectual to be of much help to workers".

When advised that his speaking engagement in Edmonton might be a stormy one, Swanson vowed he was ready to take on all comers, and turned down an offer of police protection. "Police aren't on your side ever," he said.

by Mike Kubanin

Steelworkers running scared

VANCOUVER (CUP) -- In an attempt to limit coverage of Canadian workers' struggles to form their own unions, the United Steelworkers of America (USA) filed a libel suit against freelance broadcaster David Ticoll, Feb. 22.

The USA claims an editorial commentary written by Ticoll and broadcast in a CBC radio documentary on Canadian workers' movements was "defamatory." They say the CBC radio broadcast has damaged their attempt to block the Canadian Association of Industrial, Mechanical and Allied Workers' (CAIMAW) bid to win certification rights for the workers at the Cominco operations in Trail, Kimberley and Salmo.

Steel and their lawyer John Laxton, a prominent NDP member, are basing the libel charge on Ticoll's comments on alleged "sweetheart contracts" signed by the USA and Canadian Pacific-owned Cominco.

CAIMAW has recently signed up the 3,800 workers presently represented by the USA and is presently before the Labour Relations Board.

The Canadian Workers Union signed up a majority of workers in Trail in 1972 and applied to the Labour Relations Board for certification in place of Steel.

The NDP government board refused on a technicality to give the workers the right to break away from the USA. The Canadian Workers Union then asked CAIMAW to come in and make another application for certification to the board.

The Steelworkers claim five different types of damages in their libel suit. The amount of money they are suing for will not be known until the case comes to court.

The Steelworkers are fighting hard to hang on to their certification at the Cominco operations. The USA got the certification in 1967, following their take-

over of the Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Steel's raiding campaign at Trail began in 1948. At that time Mine-Mill represented most of the organized workers in mining and smelting. A vicious red-baiting campaign, backed up by an estimated one million dollar raiding fund against Mine-Mill, finally wore down the Trail local.

Now Steel are attempting to identify their latest opponents, the independent Canadian trade union movement, with Nazism. "CAIMAW has spent thousands of the workers' dollars and they are heading for destruction like the nationalist movement that was responsible for the second world war," said Monty Alton, USA area supervisor, on Feb. 18.

The Steelworkers used the same tactics in Kitimat, when they called the Pulp and Paper Workers of Canada, another independent Canadian union, a "communist front". That organizing drive was blocked, no doubt in part by the Steel slander. PPWC took them to court and won their case. The workers at Alcan finally broke free from Steel in 1973 and formed their own union--the Canadian Association of Smelter and Allied Workers.

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Unemployment \$ for students

VANCOUVER (CUP) -- Many students will be eligible to collect up to \$107 a week in unemployment insurance after classes finish this term.

To qualify, a student needs to have worked only eight insurable weeks in the year prior to submission of the application.

The necessary weeks may be either a student's previous summer job (regardless whether she or he was laid off or quit to return to school) or a sufficient amount of part time work during the year.

In most cases, benefits become payable two weeks after the application is submitted. A three week penalty clause, levied against those who quit jobs, does not apply to students.

However, there's more to collecting unemployment insurance benefits than submitting your name to UIC.

Unemployment Insurance Commission Public Relations officer Bill Baker says students must actively be looking for work while collecting benefits.

"It doesn't matter if you're a university student, carpenter or painter", he says, "students are not a special breed."

Students are not eligible to collect funds while attending school but once classes are finished they can scoop up the free cash.

So long as your request for benefits is "reasonable", you are entitled to receive full employment benefits. "Reasonable" includes searching for jobs during the exam period as long as students disqualify themselves from benefits on the actual exam day, says Barker.

But Barker says reasonableness is a subjective quality and so each case is dealt with individually, and students with daytime classes or absurdly specific

job requirements are ineligible, he said.

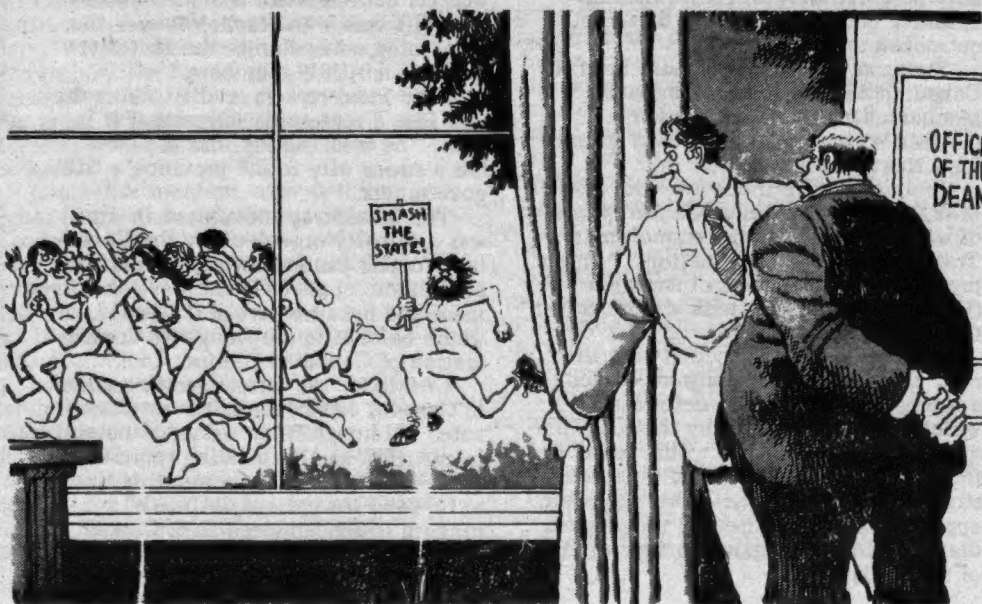
Fred Morely, also a UIC flack, said the commission will pay students two-thirds of their average weekly or parttime income up to a maximum of \$160, that means a weekly cheque of \$107 less

deductions.

Morely said the commission's biggest worry is with students who claimed benefits for the few weeks after they were laid off last summer. They are not eligible for benefits, he said.

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Toronto triumph

TORONTO (CUP) -- A progressive student government slate has again won at the University of Toronto.

The Seymour Kanowitch slate rolled up an easy victory in the race for the Students' Administrative Council (SAC) presidency which ended Thursday March 14. The SAC represents approximately 23,000 undergraduate students at the U of T.

Kanowitch and his running mates, Tim Buckley and Fred Stewart polled more than 1,000 votes over their nearest rival.

Kanowitch and his running mates, along with the two other slates in the race, received the lowest turnout in seven years with slightly more than 3,000 voting compared to about 3,400 last year.

The final count Thursday showed the Kanowitch slate with 1,744 and the Michel Chamberland (Brute Force committee) slate with 693.

An increase in students' fees of \$1.50 for the Ontario Federation of Students, passed with 58 per cent of the 3,000 votes cast.

Kanowitch, currently SAC services commissioner and past cultural affairs commissioner ran on a platform emphasizing student services, parity, university budget cuts and establishing relationships with suburban campuses.

Kanowitch attributed the low turnout to the lack of any real issues at the present time at the U of T as well as the fact that there is a lot of complacency at the university. Kanowitch was favored to win and he attributed part of the low turnout to that.

Despite the turnout, he said he hopes to bring in a new theme with administration: "get back to the students".

He said that during his campaigning he found many students willing to talk about issues and he wants to get out of the tiny SAC office and "talk to as many people as we can".

First priority for the newly elected
cont'd on p. 15



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Canada can no longer ride 2 horses

The liberation struggles in Southern Africa are becoming a serious threat to international capitalism.

The advance of the liberation movements in the Portuguese colonies and waves of strikes and unrest in South Africa have created a precarious situation for American, Canadian and European financial interests which are busy exploiting the rich natural resources and the cheap forced labor of the area. In view of this development, the Canadian government can no longer go on riding two horses, condemning colonialism and apartheid in the U.N. while carrying on "business as usual" with the oppressor regimes.

This was the message to Edmonton audiences as the Southern Africa Film Series, sponsored by the Student Christian Movement and the Free Southern Africa Committee, reached its climax last week with a number of programs on oppression and liberation struggles in South Africa, Namibia and the Portuguese colonies of Guinea-Bissau, Angola and Mozambique.

Two of the programs were addressed by Ole Gjerstad, a member of the Liberation Support Movement of Vancouver, an organization which is working in relation to the liberation movements in southern Africa.

According to Gjerstad, the Liberation Support Movement was founded in 1968. Its headquarters is presently in British Columbia with one branch working in New York and supporters in a number of North American cities. The membership is international and rather than confine its work to within

Canada LSM, as a Marxist-Leninist organization, sees its work in the context of a global imperialist system.

"The mechanisms of imperialism ties the world together to the point where capital flows virtually unobstructed across continents and national borders in search for ever greater profits," Gjerstad explains. "Socialists must take the consequences of this and work along internationalist lines."

"Effective international collaboration among progressive forces is an absolute necessity to confront the structures of modern imperialism. While socialism is not on the agenda for the majority of Europeans and North Americans today, wars of liberation are seriously challenging the ruling class on other continents. As socialists and anti-imperialists it is our duty to actively and concretely support these struggles."

One aspect of LSM's work is to provide reliable information on imperialism and the liberation struggles in an attempt to fill the gap created by the negligence of the establishment media. It is also important, Gjerstad continues, "to point out the relationship between these struggles and our own lives. There is no such thing as 'Third World'; the underdevelopment and poverty of Africa, Asia, and Latin America is very much a function of the industrialization and affluence of our part of the world. The one is dependent on the other and thus imperialism has served to benefit large segments of the North American and European populations."

Canadian corporations play a significant role in helping suppress the liberation struggles in southern Africa. The investments of Alcan, Falconbridge, Cominco, and Noranda, among others, help the oppressor regimes retain control.

Still, the liberation movements are advancing and in the Portuguese colonies they control large areas. In Guinea-Bissau, for example, the liberation movement has expelled the Portuguese forces from almost eighty percent of the territory. The Canadian government, however, as Gjerstad points out, refuses to recognize the movements as the legitimate representatives of their peoples

and continues to do business with the white regimes.

It is therefore doubly important that Canadians demonstrate their solidarity with the peoples of southern Africa fighting for their right to a life free from exploitation and oppression.

LSM has a number of projects through which direct support for the liberation movements can be channelled and will be pleased to work with any groups or individuals who feel that this kind of work is important. Further inquiries can be addressed directly to LSM, P. O. Box 94338, Richmond, B. C.

by Eugene Plawuk

Office workers difficult to organize

TORONTO (CUP) -- Office employees are about the most poorly paid and badly treated workers in Canada and yet it is uncommonly difficult to organize them -- particularly the women among them -- into unions.

This was the principle topic discussed by the secretaries, housewives, students and other office workers who attended the Saturday, March 9 workshop on Women in Offices run by the Toronto International Women's Day Committee.

Accounts of various attempts to unionize office employees were given at the workshop.

The efforts in this direction made this past winter by the legal secretaries in Windsor, the library workers at York University, and the employees

at the Canadian Underwriters Association were all reviewed and criticized.

One of the major problems in trying to unionize office workers, the group felt was they tend to classify themselves more with managers than workers.

Office employees are white collar workers and there is an inbred feeling among them, grounded in tradition, that unions apply almost exclusively to blue collar workers.

Although this situation has fundamentally changed, there are 180,000 white collar workers in the Canadian Union of Public Employees, the largest union in Canada, most office employees still feel uncomfortable at the thought of union.

Letter from Dubcek defends "Prague Spring"

The Italian Communist Party journal "Giornale Nuovo" last week published a letter from Alexander Dubcek to the widow of Josef Smrkowski.

In this letter the former general secretary of the Czechoslovakian Communist party discussed the personal tragedy of his old friend, defended the "Prague Spring" of 1968 and guessed that the intervention of Warsaw Pact troops was provoked by wrong information spread about by those in Prague who were opposed to the new directions the government was taking.

Dubcek wrote that the objectives of the "Prague Spring" were certainly not to bring about a return to capitalism but to achieve an internal democracy which could revive the faith of the people in the Communist Party as a revolutionary and creative force.

But for Dubcek, this has now all been lost and a system based on personal power and bureaucracy has been re-instated.

Dubcek also accuses Gustav Husak of having used his personal power in

provoking the expulsion of Josef Smrkowski from the party. Husak had been Smrkowski's "old friend" and "ally of the 1968 spring" yet turned on Smrkowski in April 1969.

Thus, despite having had the ends of the Communist Party as his own for all his life, Smrkowski was accused of being a class enemy, and "an enemy against the Republic and internationalism."

Dubcek also indicated that his own wife had been expelled from the party as well as himself. "We are dishonoured and without defence."

However Dubcek added that "we feel no rancour against the party, its movement or its ideas. Those are much stronger than the obstacles which are encountered on the way. We will not allow ourselves to be discouraged."

Dubcek accused "those incapable of renouncing sectarian work habits" of perpetrating an erroneous picture of the situation.

by Bill Wingood

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As Peronist splits deepen

Crises grows in



Juan Peron

"Yesterday, a car pulled up and two men got out with sub-machine guns and told me if I sold any more gasoline, they would blow my head off. Of course I am a Peronist, so were they."

-- a service station owner in Cordoba, after being warned by right-wing trade unionists to support a strike called to back the police coup in the province.

CORDOBA (LNS) -- The military takeover of the province of Cordoba was completed on March 8 when both houses of the Argentine federal legislature approved a request by President Juan D. Peron that he be allowed to replace the overthrown Governor of Cordoba, Ricardo Obregon Cano, with a federal official.

In making the request, Peron gave his blessing to a coup by Cordoba's police force and right-wing supporters who, on February 27, arrested Governor Obregon, a leftist Peronist, his Deputy Governor, full Cabinet and nearly 70 supporters from the provincial legislature.

Peron's action has deepened the growing split between the right and left wings of the Peronist movement. By throwing his support to the right-wing, President Peron has further alienated the Peronist left, which is credited by most observers with returning him to power last year.

Many supporters of President Peron, both left and middle, sharply criticized his intervention, and called for the immediate reinstatement of Governor Obregon. Peron's refusal to heed their demands was viewed by many as an escalation in the campaign to purge the Peronist movement of all "leftist" associations.

The crisis in Cordoba, Argentina's most heavily industrialized province, began on February 27 when Governor Obregon demanded the resignation of the provincial police chief, Lieutenant Col. Antonio Domingo Navarro, a right-wing Peronist. Navarro was accused of embezzling state funds and of organizing bombing attacks on the homes of leftist Peronists, including the home of the Deputy Governor.

In addition to the bombings, Cordoba recently witnessed the ambush and murder of five farmers by police, who had mistaken them for guerrillas. Nineteen policemen were charged with the crime, and the case has been given wide publicity by "La Voz del Interior", the province's leading newspaper. The paper angered police with the publication of

letters by two witnesses to the January 23 ambush.

Last week an attempt was made to bomb the offices of the paper, and employees there charged that they recognized the intruders as policemen. The home of the judge handling the case of the 19 policemen was also bombed.

Lieutenant Col. Navarro responded to the demand for his resignation by mobilizing the province's 10,000 police to support a coup. He arrested Obregon and his supporters, denouncing them as "Marxists" and held them for three days. Navarro charged that the Governor and his staff were passing arms to leftist guerrillas.

Right-wing strike

During those days, right-wing trade unionists called a general strike and supplied men to patrol the streets with automatic weapons. In addition, the right-wing trade unionists took the opportunity to elect one of their own members to head the provincial labour federation.

The right-wing Peronist Minister of Labour, Ricardo Otero, who flew to Cordoba especially to be on hand for the election, immediately validated the results of the election even though there were no other candidates on the ballot. Most leftists were terrorized into staying home during that period.

Cordoba has a long history of radical labour activity and has formed the base of the left-wing of Argentina's labour movement. It was the site of a massive strike against the Fiat Automobile Works in 1972, in defiance of severe repression from the military junta then in power.

Many observers suggested that the entire coup may, in fact, have been concocted in Buenos Aires. "This was too well planned," said one member of a non-Peronist centralist party. "The trade unions and the police were obviously acting together. It is hard to believe that they would act without support in Buenos Aires."

The fact that only last month the governor of Buenos Aires province was also replaced by Peron gives support to this theory. That governor was also charged with being too close to the leftist guerrillas, both Peronist and non-Peronist.

The fact that such a range of political leanings appears to find a home under the umbrella of Peronism is apt to confuse people outside Argentina. But for Argentinians the matter is clear - in order to attract any kind of popular support, a political group in Argentina must be "Peronist."

There are non-Peronist political parties in Argentina, but they represent only a tiny portion of the Argentine public, compared to the vast majority of people who all identify in some way, with Peronism.

There are two elements to this phenomenon. The first is the fact (and myth) of Peron's first regime, 1945-1955 and what it gave Argentinians in terms of their economy, their social laws and political consciousness. The second factor is the man himself, who has skillfully exploited the diverse politics under the Peronist umbrella to maintain his own power.

Peronist era: 1945-55

Juan Peron was a colonel in the Argentine army who rose rapidly in the military government of General Pedro Ramirez, who ruled from June, 1943 to February 1944. A consummate politician, and an ambitious one, Peron took a job in the Ramirez government that no one else wanted--Minister of Labour--and carefully constructed a base loyal to him. Beginning in the crucial meat-packing plants, he eventually reached out even to peons on the sugar plantations.

Finally, in February, 1944, Peron took power by coup. He continued to build a strong labour movement, reasoning that the Argentine worker would con-



Peron's Argentina

time to be his source of political power.

He forced employers to yield to union demands. Wages went up; social-security funds were set up. The Statute of the Peon gave the eight-hour day and the minimum wage to field hands. But the most important thing Peron gave to the Argentine worker was a sense of his or her own power and importance.

And he reasoned correctly. In October, 1945, military officers loyal to the large landowners and industrialists who found Peron most threatening, attempted a coup and succeeded in imprisoning Peron.

However, they were not decisive enough. They daffied just long enough to give Peron's friends in the labour movement, along with his wife-to-be Eva (who would become a power almost equal to Peron in the next ten years), time to call out Peron's supporters. And out they came, 100,000 of them, to fill the streets of Buenos Aires, demanding Peron's release.

He was released, and within five months, was elected President in a sweeping victory which carried his supporters into two-thirds of the seats in the House of Deputies and into all but two Senate seats.

Ten years followed during which Peronism or "justicialismo" as Peron called it, matured. Peron described "justicialismo" as a third position between communism and capitalism. However, it became clear during the ten years he governed (and in the nearly twenty years since then) that the "third position" wasn't so much an ideology as it was a playing off of power groups by Peron for one end—to maintain his own power and image.

Social legislation

In order to consolidate his support among Argentina's workers, Peron instituted some of the most far-reaching social legislation in Latin American history. Unions were organized in every industry; education was made free to all who qualified. Low income housing was constructed and paid vacations were made standard—working students receiving a week off, paid, before every major exam. Women were given three months off, paid, before and after childbirth.

All workers, including white collar workers, received free medical care and half of their vacation expenses. Workers' vacation colonies were built all over Argentina where workers could vacation with their families at pennies a day.

In addition to these "bread-and-butter" measures, Peron vowed to bring about the "economic emancipation" of Argentina. For a nation who had been in the grips of foreign capital—primarily British—for nearly a century, this was quite a promise.

Peron bought out British interests in all of Argentina's mass transportation; he bought out the U. S. owned I. T. T. He nationalized the gas and electric companies; created a merchant marine which enabled Argentina to be self-sufficient in transporting its exports.

Finally he created the Instituto Argentino de Promocion de Intercambio (IAPI) which served as the primary financing institution in the Argentine economy. By buying commodities - mostly cereals - low from Argentine producers, and selling high on the international market, IAPI was able to create surplus capital which was used to finance industrialization. Between 1945 and 1949, IAPI controlled nearly 99% of Argentina's cereal exports.

However, it was around IAPI that the contradictions in Peron's ideology became obvious. IAPI, entirely dependent on fluctuating world prices, began to flounder in the early fifties when world cereal prices fell dramatically. This was a result of the end of the war and an increase in supplies.

Because Peron had never opened trade relations with the socialist world and had tied IAPI to the world market price, IAPI began a downhill slide which resulted in a dramatic shortage of capital for Argentine industrial expansion. Inflation, caused by IAPI's deficit spending, began to spiral, and Peron's hold on Argentina started to slip.

In addition, Peron never seriously attempted to break the hold of the large landowners through land reform, and had never moved to nationalize the crucial meat-packing (beef is a major product) and sugar refining and wool industries.

For these major financial interests, Peron was rapidly becoming a burden. The major capitalists in Argentina had been content to let him go his own way because he had broken the grip of British capital on the Argentine economy. But now, with no capital to expand with, they looked to new sources and found a prime candidate "north of the border" where the U. S. 's post-war boom was causing a search for new markets and cheap labour.

The breaking point between Peron and his economic ruling class came in 1953 when his Law 14222 was passed, restricting foreign investment in the automobile, petrochemical, and electrical appliance industries. By 1955, the sides had been drawn, with the military lining up on the side of the ruling class.

The middle-classes and small businessmen, mostly supporters of Peron during his tenure, wavered. They did not particularly relish a future dominated by U. S. interests, but weren't convinced of Peron's viability either.

The workers still supported Peron, in spite of the inflation which hit them hardest, and in spite of Peron's repressive measures against those in the labour movement who dared criticize him.

But they could do little when the time came. For even though Peron had used them to bring him to power, he had never trusted them enough to arm them against the military-oligarch alliance. Peron was ousted in 1955 by a junta of military officers who had risen to power with him. He fled to Spain and lived there in exile until June, 1973 when he returned to Argentina.

De-Peronizing: 1955-72

Peron failed because he did not go far enough in his reforms - he was not a revolutionary. However, the distance that he had gone was already too far for the alliance that had overthrown him to tolerate.

So in a series of military governments and military-backed civilian governments, the military-oligarch alliance which spanned the next 18 years, attempted to "de-Peronize" Argentina, politically and economically.

Between 1955 and 1972, net direct foreign investment - most of it American - totalled \$1.3 billion, and the participation of foreign corporations in industrial production increased from 8% to 40%. Between 1963 and 1971, 53 major Argentine corporations were bought out by foreign interests, in sectors ranging from automotive, to petrochemical, mining and tobacco. Nine of these corporations were among Ar-

gentina's top 120.

Paralleling this process of denationalization was a dramatic deterioration in the position of Argentina's working class.

Unemployment rose rapidly, a symptom of increased foreign investment which emphasized the use of mechanized production over the use of labour power. This strategy effectively maintains a large unemployed reserve and consequently weakens the power of unions. Between 1964 and 1971, unemployment averaged from 4% to 8% in the most heavily industrialized areas of the nation; overall, unemployment was running 10% of the population by 1973.

Argentina's working class did not ignore these developments and during the 18 years following Peron, strikes became a more and more regular occurrence. From 1958 to 1966, during three successive military-backed civilian regimes, there were more than 448 major strikes, involving over 4 million workers.

By 1966, the military could tolerate this no longer and the Onganía military dictatorship instituted harsh repression of the strong trade union movement.

From 1966 to 1973, the two military regimes proved incapable of stabilizing Argentina. A primary reason for this failure was the role played by the Ar-

(continued on next page)



The Argentine left *a profile*

The following is a brief description of the major groups which constitute the Argentine left.

The four Peronist groups, and to a lesser extent the non-Peronist ERP, consider each other to be comrades, although acknowledging ideological and tactical differences.

ERP or People's Revolutionary Army, the leading non-Peronist leftist guerrilla groups, was formed in 1970 during the Fifth Congress of the Revolutionary Workers' Party (PRT).

The PRT recently split from the Trotskyist Fourth International.

ERP has gained a reputation as the most effective armed leftist group in Argentina, for its numerous kidnappings of leading military figures and foreign corporate representatives.

Responsible for the famous kidnapping execution of Fiat executive Oberdam Sallustro, ERP recently won a ransom demand from Ford for one of its executives. The \$1 million ransom was distributed to the poor of Buenos Aires in the form of milk and other

food. Also, the ERP received a ransom of \$10 million, for a kidnapped ESSO executive in January.

The ERP collaborated with the FAR, a Peronist armed group (see below) in actions against the military, most notably the kidnapping and execution of General Juan Carlos Sanchez in 1972.

FAP or Peronist Armed Forces was formed in 1968. It works closely with Peronist Youth and puts and emphasis on organizing workers.

Peronist Youth was formed about two years ago as a merger of several smaller Peronist youth groups. It has a nationwide structure and works closely with the Peronist armed groups, especially FAP. Politically, it endorses a concept of "national socialism" and includes both Marxists and non-Marxists. However, it is committed to the concept of "people's war", rejecting "reforms imposed from above."

FAR or Peronist Armed Forces was formed in 1966 to follow Ché into Bolivia and act as the Argentine wing of

the Bolivian National Liberation Army. It is now allied with the Monteneros to form a Peronist army. The alliance is thought by some to constitute the most powerful leftist Peronist group, possibly stronger than the ERP militarily.

Monteneros, also known as the Armed Peronist Organization; it first appeared in 1970 when it executed General Aramburu, the former associate of Peron who overthrew him in 1955. His regime (1955-1958) was infamous for its repressive policies and brutality.

The four Peronist groups above represent a substantial portion of the Peronist movement, particularly among young people. At the Ezeiza airport, more than 100,000 people responded to a call by these groups to welcome Peron back to Argentina. Together they have been able to bring 50,000 people into the streets on 24-hour notice on several occasions.

Massive military repression under the "new" Peron

gentine left.

During Peron's years, the left outside of Peronism had been harshly repressed. Yet, the left could not fail to recognize the effect of Peron's reforms on the consciousness of Argentina's workers. They could not ignore the trade union movement organized by Peron. Many left groups came to feel that their work could best be served by operating within the Peronist framework. In addition, many who considered themselves Peronists first had come to have criticisms of Peron and Peronism, finding analyses offered by the left-wing Peronists increasingly meaningful. Gradually, a Peronist left coalesced with a strategy to bring structural change to Argentina.

Their first step was to free Argentina from the grip of the military. Operating clandestinely, the non-Peronist and Peronist left organized into guerrilla groups which repeatedly assaulted the military regime. Through kidnappings of government officials, military figures and foreign corporate representatives, bank robberies, massive illegal strikes, assaults on military and police outposts, the guerrillas kept Argentina in a state of turmoil.

The military junta responded with a massive wave of indiscriminate repression, furthering the alienation between them and the people.

Finally, the military, fearing an

out-and-out revolution, moved to defuse the situation by agreeing to an election over which they could have some control. They stipulated that Peron himself could not be a candidate.

To strengthen the left

With the military out, the Peronist left hoped to be able to operate above-ground, organizing a stronger base of support within the Peronist movement. To strengthen their role in the movement, they agreed to support the Peronist ticket in exchange for a guarantee of political freedom and a role in the new government.

The strongest non-Peronist left group, the People's Revolutionary Army or ERP, agreed to not disrupt the election. The ERP operated outside of the Peronist movement but had a fraternal relationship with some of the left-wing Peronist groups.

Acting as a stand-in for Peron was Dr. Hector Campora. A former university rector, Campora had much support among left-wing Peronists who worked for his election and are credited for a large part of the turn-out. He was elected overwhelmingly in March 1973.

Campora moved decisively during his months in power to strengthen his alliance with the Peronist left. He ap-

pointed many left-wing Peronists to government posts, freed hundreds of political prisoners (including some important guerrilla leaders) and appointed a Marxist to head the University.

He established diplomatic relations with Cuba, North Vietnam and other socialist nations, sharing the platform with Fidel Castro and Salvador Allende on his inauguration day.

Obviously, this was not what the military had in mind. More importantly, though it was also not what the right wing Peronists had in mind, Campora was ultimately forced out and new elections were called in which Peron himself ran.

During his 18 years of exile, Peron appears to have been influenced most strongly by the right-wing Peronists who maintained contact with him. Especially influential was Peron's personal secretary José Lopez Rega, now also Minister of Social Welfare.

An extreme right-winger, Lopez Rega is credited with masterminding the massacre of leftist Peronists at the airport of Ezeiza, on June 13, 1973, the day of Peron's return to Argentina from exile.

In spite of the massacre, the Peronist left continued to support Peron and supported his ticket in the September special elections which Peron won in a landslide victory.

However, the relationship was not without tension. When the ERP, (Who

had pledged to limit their targets to the military and imperialist representatives while Campora was in office), assassinated José Ricci, the right-wing leader of the national labour federation, the CGT on September 25, Peron declared war on the "marxist guerrillas."

For the security forces and military, given responsibility to carry out the "war", the distinction between the ERP and the Peronist left was blurred at best, and the repression hit Peronist and non-Peronist leftists with equal force.

Tensions increase

Since September, the tensions between the leftist Peronists and the right-wing, including Peron, has increased. There have been more kidnappings by the ERP, more assassinations on both sides and finally, there was the January assault by the ERP on the 2,000 man Army garrison at Azul, near Buenos Aires.

Although the raid ultimately failed, the guerrillas, who numbered less than 100, managed to hold the base for more than 7 hours. The military was outraged and the event was used as a pretext for an all out crackdown by the right.

Since January, the repression has widened and surfaced, attacking the left Peronist press, moving against leftist Peronist unions, as in Cordoba, and increasing the number of terrorist attacks on leftists by right-wing paramilitary groups.

Much of the Peronist left publicly dissociated itself from the assault on Azul, which they felt was adventurist. But, they also harshly criticized Peron for his repressive measures. Soon after, they openly broke with Peron, refusing to attend a previously planned meeting with him.

Currently, most of the Peronist left is underground again, not much better off than they were under the last military regime. Peron is continuing to solidify his support under the right-wing banner, pointing to the "Marxists" as a greater threat to Argentina than even the U. S. business interests, which used to be a favourite target of Peron's rhetoric.

It remains to be seen how long Peron can hold on. It is clear that he still has support among the Argentine people. However, much of that support is based on memories of the past, not on the facts of the present.



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"Cost rise" leads to fee vote

by Louis Bollo

On March 29th, there will be a referendum held at U of A to decide whether the students of this university are in favor of a University Athletic Fee increase from \$8.00 to \$15.00.

The increase, and indeed the actual need for any athletic fee at all may be running through the minds of many of the students on campus. What follows is an analysis of exactly what the student attending the U of A is presently getting for his eight dollar fee, and what he can expect to gain from the proposed increase to fifteen dollars.

Back in 1967 the athletic fees were raised from \$7.00 to the present rate. Operating with that eight dollar fee, the University of Alberta athletic board has over the last seven years accomplished some pretty startling feats.

When one compares that fee to the present fees of other Canadian Universities, the U of A's excellent record deserves even more plaudits. Following are the university athletic fees from some key schools across the nation: Calgary...\$12.00, Saskatchewan...\$13.00, Waterloo...\$30.00, Ottawa...\$25.00, Carlton...\$30.00, Bishops University...\$55.00, and the U of T...\$20.00 just to attend athletic events, and another \$20.00 if one wishes to use the athletic facilities on a recreational basis.

Operating on the very small fee of \$8.00, the University of Alberta boasts intercollegiate teams on par, and in some cases that are the best in the nation. More important, in intramurals which is the main recreational outlet for the average University of Alberta student, their program boasts the highest participation rate in Canada, an intramural program acknowledged by all experts as the best in Canada, and one of the best in North America, and the only program in North America that supplies all the equipment needed except for skates, to play in the extensive intramural hockey program.

The reasons for the increase read like the typical newspaper fare of front page inflationary trends. It is a logical increase when one considers that the costs of equipment, travel, accommodation, wages, and administrative needs have increased from 25 to 50 per cent since 1967.

If the increase does not come through, many of the programs will suffer, including complete cuts in such intercollegiate sports as badminton, water-polo, curling, rugby, and possibly the cross country and downhill ski teams. Most important, the intramural program will suffer, in the form of reduced participation, lack of equipment supply, and possible closing of the entire complex on Sundays.

What the increase will allow is maintenance of the present intercollegiate program, and most important, a significant expansion of the intramural and co-recreational program. The UAB would like to open the entire facility on Sunday nights, which at

present must remain closed due to a small budget.

They would also be able to build

an outdoor recreational skating rink for multiple student use, rent rinks around the city for further winter program use such as recreational skating and hockey, and open up the Kinsman field house for a multitude of winter sports all aimed directly at supplying the average student with facilities and scheduling to pursue his or her own recreational interests.

Even at \$15.00 per year, the fee amounts to only 6 cents per day. There can be little argument that considering the U of A houses one of the best recreational programs in North America for the average student, this is one of the outstanding bargains in the nation. With the growing awareness for more low pressure athletic and recreational programs, physical fitness, and need to increase

skill levels in lifetime sports activities, the \$15.00 fee verges on being insanely small considering what can be taken advantage of in the program.

The men's intramural program offers 28 different sports that are fully scheduled and organized, and free of charge providing one has been enrolled at the U of A. Likewise the women's program offers 11 sports, and within the last few years, co-recreational sports involving mixed teams of women and men have increased to 12 sports. All free of charge, all supplying essential equipment needed to participate, and all supplying referees and schedules.

And when one adds the fact that the swimming pools, weight lifting rooms, jogging track and other conditioning facilities are open all day or at specified times to all U of A students, six cents per day becomes an almost insignificant amount.

The fact that the money also goes to support the intercollegiate program can be debated on many fronts if one advocates sport for all, and not for the few. But the fact remains that under the present system in this country, sports facilities would simply not be here if it weren't for intercollegiate sports, and the faculty of Physical Education under Dean Van Vleet.

What we end up with is a system that allows the excellent athlete an opportunity to hone his abilities to their maximum, and the average recreationalist 51 different sports complete with facilities and scheduling, at a cost of six cents per day.

In this age of inflation, physical well being and meaningful recreation have never been, and quite possibly never will be so cheap. A yes vote seems the only logical decision if we have any value at all for fitness and free time pursuit of meaningful recreation.

Big buck rules hockey

The theme of last Thursday's U. of A. Students' Union Forum was "The Plight of Hockey in Canada."

Perhaps the most noticeable feature of the Forum was the great degree of agreement between panel members and between the panel and the audience as to the issues and what should be done about them.

The featured panelists were Bruce Kidd, a former Olympic runner and now a professor in Physical Education at the University of Toronto, and Ray Kinasevich who, in the past, has been a professional player and has also held coaching and managerial positions. The moderator of the panel was Clare Drake, coach of the U. of A. Golden Bears Hockey Team.

The issues were identified in an articulate manner by Bruce Kidd right from the start and much of the discussion to follow revolved around these points.

Mr. Kidd's attack on the present state of hockey was launched from all fronts, including social, political, and economic aspects.

The essence of his criticism was that hockey in this country is not directed towards excellence in the sport, but rather it is directed towards the commercial saleability of the competition.

He argues that the tremendous competition created by the commercial

involvement has resulted in an extreme perversion of sport. The lure of "the big buck" is influencing the hockey system all down the line. When the participants become motivated to such an extent by the monetary rewards, the business aspects become all-important and the original idea of sport for pleasure and satisfaction is lost.

The result is that less people are in the sport for the reasons it was intended. Kids leave the game at an early age never to return because they are told they are not good enough or not aggressive enough.

Another negative effect of this situation is that since Corporations which control the sport are aiming at an end-product of spectacular crowd-pleasing spectacles, our players and teams are not being developed to the potential that they could be in regard to the finer aspects of the sport.

These misguided ideals are hindering not helping our efforts in fielding a future respectable international team.

Mr. Kidd said he felt that the radical

changes necessary will be hard to achieve but are nevertheless entirely possible. He stated that the corporate owners are happy with their profits and their resistance to change of this nature will naturally be great.

Mr. Kidd feels that "nationalization" is needed to provide comprehensive national training programs, to reduce the pressures on the athletes, and to direct our best players to play for Canada. He said "Father Bower is convinced that guys like Bobby Orr would have played for him if it wasn't for guys like Al Eagleson" representing the corporate bureaucracy of hockey.

Kidd also stated that we need to initiate reform at the earliest stages of the hockey system. He feels that the kids in minor hockey as well as their parents should carefully evaluate what they want from hockey.

Speaking from a more experienced but perhaps less researched viewpoint, Ray Kinasevich agreed for the most part with Mr. Kidd's beefs and added some

cont'd on p. 15

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New movie book for the middlebrow picturegoer

Leslie Halliwell, *The Filmgoer's Companion*, London, Paladin, 1972, \$3.95, pp. 1072.

One of the best bargains ever printed about film is now available in a mammoth paperback.

The "companion" lists just about every actor or actress who ever appeared in Anglo-American films. It includes their life/dates and a list of films. Usually each listing also includes a brief capsule summation of the person's career. (e.g. Richard Harris: "Gaunt Irish leading actor, usually cast as a rebel, a part he tries to match in real life.")

The "companion" also includes articles on several hundred special film topics such as politics in film, religion in film, Red Indians in film.

We all know that North American Indians have always been shown as villains, correct? Not quite, according to author Leslie Halliwell.

Back at the beginning things were idifferent, "in fact there were many silent films in which Indians were not only on the side of right but the leading figures in the story... It seems to have been sound that made the Indians villainous, and kept them that way for twenty-two years."

According to Halliwell, there were also a spate of pro-Indian films from 1950-1954. That brief trend was started by Jeff Chandler's performance in "Broken Arrow".

Or how about the entry on "bad lan-

guage"? It seems that in the 1938 filming of Shaw's "Pygmalion", the phrases "not bloody likely" caused "a minor sensation". In the 1942 war movie "In Which We Serve" the seamen could not say 'hell' or 'damn' in front of American audiences.

It should interest horror film buffs to learn that James Whale's 1931 version of "Frankenstein" owed as much to a Jewish legend about the "golem" as it did to Mary Shelley, the author of the original book on the doctor and his monster. The golem was a "clay monster brought to life by a rabbi to save the persecuted Jews".

Mary Shelley, by the way, was the wife of the great English poet and the daughter of the English anarchist, William Godwin.

There are also notes on real persons who have inspired films such as Billy the Kid, Jesse James, Will Shakespeare, George Washington, "the lad who could not tell a lie", etc.

British author Halliwell informs us in the introduction for whom the book is intended: "The emphasis is firmly on Britain and Hollywood: the book is aimed at the general filmgoer, not at the egghead student of film culture who shuns commercial entertainments in favor of middle-European or Oriental masterpieces which never get further than the National Film Theatre or a very few art houses."

The above might indicate that Halliwell himself has been influenced by mo-

vie stereotypes such as Gary Cooper's portrayal of the egghead professor in "Ball of Fire" (1941).

At any rate I'm not sure even an egghead student of film could criticize the "companion". Between these two covers, there's enough and even more than enough to be published within the format of a single volume.

At any rate most readers, including myself, are content to be classified as "the sensible middlebrow picturegoer

who is keenly interested in the craft of cinema without wanting to make a religion of it."

This book is a perfect reference and browsing treasure. If you have any continuing interest in film, this compendium should be added to your library. Considering the size and number of pages, the price is about as right as could be.

by David Nock

Salt of the Earth: a great movie of bitter struggle

Salt of the Earth is one of the most militant union films ever made in North America - militant not because the unionists filmed are militant, although they are, but because the film graphically shows that through organized collective action people can win a struggle against a powerful company and its assembled array of paid sheriffs and town officials.

A small mining town in the American Southwest is the locale for the film, made in the early fifties by some of the same people investigated by the House Un-American Activities Committee in the late forties for possible communist influence in the American movie industry.

The men in the town, members of the United Steelworkers, called a strike against the company on issues of working conditions. Their wives wanted them to demand that the company install running water in the company owned housing, but the men derisively called that a women's issue - not important enough to strike over.

As the strike progresses, the men find, much to their initial displeasure that they cannot win the strike without the front-line support of their wives, who quickly prove themselves as militant and committed as any of their husbands.

The story behind the making of the movie shows that even early in the process the authorities realized the potential power of the film.

Hollywood-based craft unions would not allow their members to work

on the film, the leading lady was deported to Mexico, and processing companies would not develop the finished footage.

Despite all these production hurdles, the film was put together, only to sit out most of its life on a shelf.

Salt of the Earth has been shown commercially only once on this continent, at a theatre in Vancouver - for two days. The film distributor informed the theatre manager that if Salt of the Earth continued to play, no other commercial films would be sent his way.

Salt of the Earth is a powerful statement, a moving, well-made account of how, at least in the short term, the organized might of the business class can be broken through collective, united action.

Opportunities to see this excellent film come few and far between.

The Women's Program Centre screened Salt of the Earth last Tuesday night at McDougall Church. There were at least 50 people in attendance.

Unfortunately, that screening could be the last time Edmontonians have a chance to see the film for some time.

But fear not. The Angela Davis Club of the University of Alberta is trying to bring in the film some time in May. If they are successful, the film will be shown on the U of A campus as well as at someplace in the greater Edmonton community.

It's a rare opportunity to see Salt of the Earth. Keep a weather eye out for its return.

CKUA



high lights

CKUA PROGRAM HIGHLIGHTS

HOST

TUESDAY (March 26)

6:00 A.M. THE EVEPEER:	Music, mostly, with Alberta Anecdotes at 7:15 (Mon., Wed., Fri.), Phone-Out at 8:15 and news at 6:30, 6:55, 7:30, 7:50, 8:30 and 8:55.	Bob Chelmsick & Andy Smith
11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT BOOKS:	Conversation with Brian Dale, director of libraries for Edmonton.	Dorothy Buhlman
9:00 P.M. THE LAW & CIVIL LIBERTIES:	A discussion of the current state of labour negotiations in Alberta.	
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Featuring Joe Hall.	Holger Petersen

WEDNESDAY (March 27)

1:00 P.M. CONCERT AT ONE:	90 minutes of music from the classics.	Tony Dylson-Daul
6:45 P.M. THE MUSIC HOUR:	Mozart: Piano Quartet K.478; Telemann: Sonata in C minor for Oboe and Continuo; Beethoven: Six Themes & Variations for Flute and Piano, op.105.	Don McLean
7:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY TALK:	"Philosophy Looks at religion" by Murdoch McLean, assistant professor of philosophy, U of A.	
8:00 P.M. BOSTON SYMPHONY CONCERT:	Beethoven: Leonore Overture No.2; Stravinsky:Orpheus, Ballet in Three Scenes; Sibelius: Symphony No.4 Colin Davis conducting.	

THURSDAY (March 28)

3:00 P.M. MATINEE:	A diversity of music.	Bill Coull
9:00 P.M. MATT HEDLEY PRESENTS:	Music by Haydn, Stamitz & Telemann.	Matt Hedley
10:30 P.M. THE ACME SAUSAGE COMPANY:	Songs by Joe Hall	Holger Petersen
12:05 A.M. STILL OF THE NIGHT:	Concert of music from the classics.	Sev Sabourin

FRIDAY (March 29)

11:30 A.M. TALKING ABOUT THEATRE:	Aspects of theatre discussed.	John Rivet
6:45 P.M. UNIVERSITY CONCERT HALL:	Recital by Barbara Morris, cello.	Don McLean
8:00 P.M. PHILADELPHIA ORCHESTRA:	An evening in old Vienna.	
10:00 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	News, commentaries & weekly news review.	Don Gillis & Carl Noack

SATURDAY (March 30)

9:00 A.M. NEW DIMENSIONS OF EDUCATION:	Discussions of new techniques and approaches to education.	
9:30 A.M. ADVENTURES IN GOOD MUSIC:	A look at various ideas employed by composers to give meaning of a special kind to their pieces of music.	Karl Haas
11:00 A.M. SHOWTIME:	Music from Riddigore.	Murray Davis
6:45 P.M. SATURDAY EVENING CONCERT:	Vivaldi: Gloria; Handel: Concerto No.6 for Harp and Lutes; Holst: Suite No.2 for Military Band.	Don McLean
9:00 P.M. M.P.SAUCE:	Featuring Downchild Blues Band.	Holger Petersen

SUNDAY (March 31)

9:05 A.M. INSIGHT:	Commentary on public affairs.	Harry Midgley
9:25 A.M. CHILDREN'S STORY TIME:	"Three Billy Goats Gruff" an English folk tale told by Donna Buchanan and "April Fool", for the 'teens, from Peter Potts, told by Laurel Westcott.	Jay Smith
12:15 P.M. YOUR WORLD:	Discussion on security of tenure for academics.	
9:30 P.M. PICKIN' UP THE PIECES:	Traditional and contemporary music.	Holger Petersen

MONDAY (April 1)

2:30 P.M. MAJOR NEWS MAGAZINE:	An afternoon news, views and commentary program.	Carl Noack
5:35 P.M. FILM REVIEW:	Report on films and filming.	Stephen Scobie
10:30 P.M. SOMETHING GOOD IS HAPPENING:	Examination of the evident success of transcendental meditation.	Carl Jensen & Julia Hancock
11:00 P.M. THE JAZZ SHOW:	Jazz.	Mark Vasey



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Opera, Caballe score big hit

Last Thursday and Friday evenings opera fans were the recipients of a double treat from the Edmonton Opera Association. Thursday night the EOS's final production of the year, Puccini's "Turandot", opened at the Jubilee Auditorium, and the next evening the internationally renowned Spanish soprano, Montserrat Caballe followed with a recital on the same stage.

"Turandot", while lacking the qualitative consistency of the preceding EOA production of "La Traviata", was nevertheless an impressive feat within the Edmonton context.

The greatest praise must be reserved for Pierre Hetu. Perhaps it was the Cartesian francophone influence of the maestro, but for once one did not get the feeling which one perceptive critic described as "drowning in boiling, poisonous marmalade," that Puccini usually gives us.

Now it may be true, as has been pointed out, that any attempt by a temperate conductor to cleanse Puccini's music of the "omnipresent bleeding outflow of sentiment" may tend to deflate it, and it was a measure of Hetu's success that he was able to maintain a dramatic continuum without wallowing excessively in the kitschy bathos of the composer.

Hetu brought the orchestra into a world of clean textures, good balance, nice phrasing, and fine articulation. His handling of the percussion and winds was characterized by an almost Bergian clarity that Puccini would perhaps have disapproved of, but the infinitely added to the bearability of the cruel and gory spectacle that is "Turandot".

Next, highest praise must also go to the supporting cast, and particularly to the Opera du Quebec's Claude Corbell, whose part of Timur, though not very extensive, was sung with an eloquence that we have come to expect from the exceptionally promising Canadian bass.

Ruth Huang's Liu was distinguished by a rare lyricism and innocence, and the parts of Ping (Alexander Gray), Pang (Andre Lortie) and Pong (Alan Crofoot) were suffused with a humour that helped prevent their rather lengthy Act II conversation from dragging.

Both principals, Pauline Tinsley as Turandot and Bernabe Marti as Calaf, were competent but hardly outstanding. Tinsley had the annoying habit of saving herself during the quieter passages so that she could belt out her high C's when the time came, though she covered the fault well with fine acting and stage presence. Marti had technical capacity but displayed it in the weepy Corelli style that, to think of it, may be apropos to Puccini but is not exactly my idea of great tenor singing.

A final word about the augmented Edmonton Opera Chorus which must be praised for a fine and credible job under difficult circumstances, and about the sets and costumes which were quite appealing chinoiserie and in view of the financial limitations here, seemed much less cardboard-like than one might have expected.

On Friday evening Montserrat Caballe took to the Jubilee stage to such effusive audience response that one could scarce believe one was in Edmonton. Brought back for four encores by standing ovations mixed with lusty bravos, Caballe was the object of such veneration that any criticism would probably have led to the lynching of the offender.

Spectacles such as Liszt used to evoke and which became familiar with the teeny-bopper enthusiasm for Elvis Presley and later the Beatles were reenacted at the Jubilee Auditorium for Caballe. From fainting to weeping fans, from squealing opera-groupies to the impulsive Latin gesture of one enthusiast who rushed up to the stage to cover Caballe's hand with adoring kisses, it was an incredible and remarkable evening.

Nor did Caballe disappoint the adoring multitude. Though she seemed rather reserved not only in her manner but also in her singing in the first half of the programme, she warmed up in the half and became positively folksy with the encores. Throughout her voice was both beautiful and versatile combining

lightness, warmth, expressiveness and lyricism with vocal acrobatics.

One could perhaps have wished for a little more enthusiasm in her account of "Di tanti palpiti" from Rossini's "Tancredi", and to some extent could have lamented the choice of the programme--especially in the first half

which had all the air of the world's finest pianist playing Czerny piano exercises.

But the Spanish songs that were featured in the second half of the programme, and especially the encores--particularly the two Puccini arias--more than made up for these drawbacks. Her interpretations took on a passion and

vitality that justified the audience's enthusiastic reaction, and indeed Caballe herself seemed to have been affected and genuinely moved by this response--a fact well reflected in the very personable encores that closed the evening.

by Franz Szabo

Disconnected ramblings of a paranoid schizophrenic

There are some people who believe that serious music died with Beethoven. Even before that there were death signs, and for people such as DeKoven and myself, the greatest music to date was the baroque music of 1640-1750.

Along with a bit of music from a few decades before and a few decades after, that's what DeKoven features on his weekly concerts. Locally the maestro is heard on CKUA Monday nights at 9:00 p.m.

Aside from the music, you will either be fascinated or repulsed by DeKoven. This cocksure master of pre-romantic music displays no false modesty. He asks that letters be addressed simply to "DeKoven".

"Skip the Mr. or the Sir". DeKoven feels that such introductory handles are archaic when addressing people of distinction, especially those in the arts.

The main thing about DeKoven and his commentaries are that they hold your interest. Most musical commentaries, as one can glean by listening to the CBC, are rather dull and superfluous introductions added to fill in space while the orchestra prepares itself. However, DeKoven is introducing records so his intros had better grab your interest.

For the most part they do, and listening to DeKoven's gab is as much an attraction to regular listeners as the music itself--or almost so. Of course I can sympathize with those dour souls who take their music so seriously that they would find DeKoven just an interruption.

But such persons can always listen to their own record collection and thus avoid DeKoven's distractions. Personally I think DeKoven makes the show what it is--an ever enjoyable romp through the bright and refreshing period of baroque music.

Oh, and I shouldn't forget rococo. That's the music of the immediate post-baroque period extending to early Beethoven and including such greats as Haydn and Mozart. DeKoven coined the word "barococo" to cover the entire period.

If you listen regularly at all, you will

also find out that DeKoven is not just a fan but a partisan of baroque. He is always making outrageous comments about music of the 19th and 20th centuries. DeKoven particularly hates modern music, since as far as he is concerned, contemporary composers have forgotten that the pleasure of their audience should be a prime concern.

There's only one catch to the programme--DeKoven threatens the listener with the direst of fates unless he or she join the "Barococo Society". The direst of fates is, of course, the disappearance of DeKoven from the airwaves. And to ward off that dismal prospect, one is invited to send in \$15 to join the Society. This fee, apparently, helps to persuade DeKoven that his efforts are appreciated. I guess you can take that pitch or leave it.

DeKoven also likes mail and he does answer it as I have found out. In return to my letter he sent me a postcard with a form message typed out. But all around the edges and even on the front of the card were numerous messages scrawled in pen by the master's own hand.

Talking about baroque, the Vanguard label is putting out some good value "two-for-the-price-of-one" packages.

For example, "The Best of Bach" VSD. 701/2. This recording includes: Concerto for Harpsichord and Orchestra no. 1 in D minor, Brandenburg Concerto No. 2 in F major, Suite No. 2 in B minor for Flute and Strings, Concerto for Violin and Orchestra No. 2 in E major as well as a number of shorter pieces.

Also available is "The Best of Haydn" VSD. 703/4. The major works in this package include: Symphony No. 100

in G, "Military", Concerto in E flat for Trumpet and Orchestra, Quartet in G minor, Op. 74 No. 3, "The Rider", and Symphony No. 45 in F sharp minor, "Farewell".

In recent years, baroque was also found to be quite adaptable to pop and jazz treatments. Much of this the musical purist will decry.

But musical purists tend to be a pain in the anatomy anyway. I can remember realising at the thought that Bob Dylan might be adopting the musical paraphernalia of rock music. So did the "cognoscenti" of "Sing Out", the leading American folk music publication.

But there is no "pure" music in an absolute sense. Music is the creative invention of man, and the proof is in the listening. With this being said, I now can recommend to you the jazz-baroque stylings of Toronto jazzman Moe Koffman.

If you listen to "As It Happens" (Mon-Fri. 6:30-8 p.m., CBX radio), you will already have heard one jazz-baroque piece by Koffman "Allegro (Sonata II)-Koff-drops". It serves as one of the theme pieces for Harry and Barbara. The record most easily available by Koffman locally seems to be "Moe Koffman Plays Bach", GRT Records.

So whether in its traditional or modern form, I can recommend baroque music to you. It contains an excitement and feeling of movement that was lost by later music. Be catholic in your tastes and enjoy both DeKoven and Moe Koffman. Leave the purists to those who still believe in divine absolutes!

by Hank Higgins



Management Science

Over the past several decades there has been a trend to adopt a more scientific approach to business problem solving. This approach, known as Management Science, has drawn heavily on mathematics, statistics, economics, and computer science. To provide people trained in the use of Management Science, the faculty of Commerce at the University of British Columbia has introduced two programmes.

The MSc programme is intended to prepare the student to apply Management Science techniques to the analysis of real problems. During the past year, students were involved in projects which included ambulance location, physician decision-making, emergency and disaster preparedness, portfolio analysis, and optimization. Most students received aid, frequently through participation in sponsored research.

The PhD programme is intended to prepare students for teaching and/or research positions in universities, government and industry. As a result, students are expected to be interested in the development of new methodology and in the advancement of the state of the art. Students in this programme are guaranteed financial support.

Students in both programmes further their knowledge through courses in computer simulation, mathematical programming, statistics, stochastic processes, optimization, and similar subjects.

If you enjoy solving problems in a scientific way, perhaps you would find the Management Science programme at the University of British Columbia rewarding. If you are interested please write to:

Chairman, Management Science Division
Faculty of Commerce
University of British Columbia
Vancouver, Canada V6T 1W5

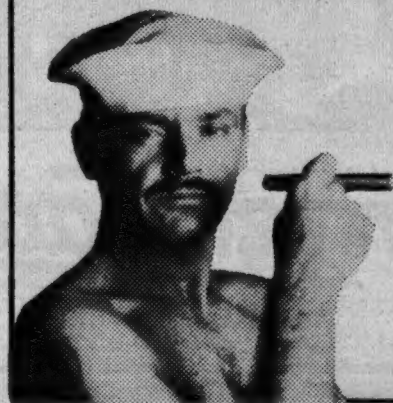
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"THE LAST DETAIL

★★★★½★! A gritty, surprisingly tender, racy, rowdy movie...wildly funny!"

—KATHLEEN CARROLL, N.Y. Daily News



The Devil made me do it

POUNDMAKER Collective;

I was so shocked when I happened to read an article on page 14 of your POUNDMAKER. I am referring to Vol. 2 No. 13.

I have always believed that University students belonged to the highest stratum of our civilization - indeed its cream. But the language used in that article disillusioned me. Let me explain in my own way.

That four-letter word "Damn" or the six-letter one, was never used in our classrooms neither by the teacher nor the student. But now that the lid is off I get a stomachful of it. However I'll be lenient. If you must, simply must, use that miserable word, please, I beg you, delete the beautiful word GOD quite often prefixed to it. I'll explain later.

Then another day, here, at Lister Hall I see that vile four-letter word beginning with "F..." on the blackboard. I'm sure that more than one saw it there, perhaps you even saw it written there. Weren't you proud of it??? I know that word, too, for I learned it at school some sixty years ago. Must I write it on every available place just to show my stupidity - my dirtiness??? Just look yourself in the eye, and tap your forehead and say.... Yes, what will you say??? I wonder if the morons with the lowest I. Q. know the word. Perhaps you should make sure that they do know it. Go and teach them such a gem.

On one occasion a smarty student used that far-too-popular word "B. S." in the classroom. But when he was summoned to appear before the Principal for a shellacking, and when he appeared in class to apologize in front of the entire snickering class he no longer felt like a hero. (Perhaps I should apologize myself for even daring to mention such an incident for now that you are almost running the world "Everything goes" Does it really?? Have all the values of yesterday already disappeared?

Then, Mr. Jim, I must refer to your Comment and the Putrid the Abhorrent, the Abominable language used by you in the last line of the third paragraph and the first line of the fifth one. I burned my copy, for it stank.

I shuddered when I read it. I am referring to the word sh---. Did the typist, possibly a girl, shudder or snicker as she typed those Elegant words??

Grandma would have said, "I'll wash dirty mouth with soap for using such filthy language." I believe that not even the strongest detergent would be of much use here. Such language in a UNIVERSITY paper? Has our world come to an end - a sad end?? Look yourself in the eye, Jim, and tell me no, no tell yourself what you gained by exposing yourself, by cheapening yourself?? Yes, you do need a POUNDMAKER to pound some sense into your head.

In my teaching experience I met people of all creeds, beliefs, and unbeliefs. Let me mention just two of them: both atheists, both communists. How they laughed and jeered at the mention of the word Church of God himself. But when they both developed, or shall I say contracted, cancer they knew that they were nearing death. One of them called a nurse and asked her to get the priest for HE WISHED TO MAKE A CONFESSION. The other one died at home for his bed was badly needed. When I visited him on his deathbed I saw a CRUCIFIX on the wall beside his bed. As his eyes followed mine he whispered, "YES, WE ARE ALL IN GOD'S HAND." What hypocrites are all communists.

Yes, you Jim, and others who use such a mean language must feel mighty proud of yourselves, or DO YOU FEEL PROUD????????????

Will this fall on deaf ears??????

Steve,
the Custodian

POUNDMAKER - A public service

POUNDMAKER Collective;

I enclose a contribution of \$20. I pick up my copy at the U of A and, while I don't always agree with your line - especially the too frequent Marxism - POUNDMAKER can be a welcome relief from the Edmonton Journal. Your presentation of the case for a NO vote on the Games plebiscite was a public service.

Harold Barclay
11581 University Ave.
Edmonton.

Write On!

letters to the

POUNDMAKER
collective



address all correspondence to:

**11129 - 80th Ave.
Edmonton, Alta.**

**BUT, AS FOR ME,
GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR
GIVE ME, MAYBE, A
GREAT, BIG, STRONG,
POWERFUL LEADER I
CAN HONOR, ADMIRE,
RESPECT AND OBEY.**



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Man of the Year —

7-Up executive

ST. LOUIS (LNS) -- Ben H. Wells, president-chief executive of Seven-Up Co. was named Marketing Man of the Year by the American Marketing Association in late February.

In his acceptance speech before the St. Louis chapter of the organization, Wells defended the noble profession of advertising from its critics, the "consumerists."

Advertising "does no necessarily have to give the consumer a reason for buying the product," Wells said. "The trouble with the 'informational school of advertising' is that people don't really want all that information."

"They may think they do, or think

they ought to because the consumerists tell them they should -- but if ads consisted of dry unsweetened information we'd have such a colossal waste of advertising that sales would suffer, costs of sales would go up and so would prices."

Citing a Ralph Nadar task force study which "suggests that a manufacturer deliberately produces an inferior product, overprices it, advertises it massively and reaps a rich harvest before competition catches up with him,"

the Seven-Up executive blustered that "anyone who has had anything to do with the rollout of a new product or a new product feature knows how preposterous that scenario is."



The Pill

OTTAWA (CUP) -- According to an article in the Journal of the American Medical Association, birth control pills can cause increases in cholesterol and other fats in the blood, increasing the chance

of heart attacks.

Estrogen, often given to women after menopause, can have the same effect the article also claimed.

A research group at the University of California at Los Angeles found cases of cholesterol build up in a number of women taking either birth control pills or estrogen.

The levels dropped to normal when the women quit using the drugs.

The report said that the women had tendencies toward high fat levels before using the drugs. It recommended that women using these drugs have their blood-fat levels checked at six month intervals to avoid risk of heart disease developing.

Toronto triumph

cont'd from p. 6

slate is to get into the issues of the campaign-parity, university budgeting and organizing students in departments to press for prevention of cutbacks.

However, should the university recall the discipline code--as it has said it will--that would take a high priority. Kanowitch said.

Hockey forum

cont'd from p. 11

suggestions for reform as well.

He felt that a more realistic approach than "nationalization" would be to heavily tax the 'hockey corporations' and use this revenue for better training programs. At the same time, he said, this would lessen the incentive for corporate involvement.

Mr. Kinasewich also felt the establishment of "localized leagues" would be a good idea since this would reduce the pressure of the playing schedules many sub-professional leagues have to face.

Mr. Kinasewich was also strongly in favor of the re-education of young players at minor levels. He feels that new training techniques (such as those used by Soviet teams) must be initiated at this level.

Throughout the discussion, Clare Drake commented on the issues and proposals and provided some interesting insight on the college hockey situation as well as fielding some questions regarding the Soviet influence on our National sport.

by Ken Julian

Where to get POUNDMAKER

The University of Alberta and Area

All major campus buildings
Validus Aptus, in HUB
Julian Books, 11156-87 Ave.
Lameretta's, Franklin Towers

Strathcona

Scona Campus, Grant MacEwan Community College, 10523-84 Ave.
House of Stein, 10750-82 Ave.
General Store, 10801-82 Ave.

Bonnie Doon

Bonnie Doon Shopping Centre, Info Desk
College St. Jean, 8406-91 St.

City Centre

Boyle Street Co-op, 10348-96 St.
Bullwinkle's, 10273-101 St.
Cartmill Books, 10467-Jasper Ave.
CKUA, 5th floor, old AGT Bldg.
The Hovel, 109 St. and Jasper Ave.
Intoxication-Recovery Centre, 107 St. and 103 Ave.
Edmonton Labour Council, #105, 10319-106 Ave.

Grant MacEwan Community College,

10340-98 St.
Julian Books, 10411-Jasper Ave.
Keen Kraft Music, 109 St. and Jasper Ave.
Mandala, 10448-103 Ave.
Opus 69, 10448-Jasper Ave.
Punjab's, 10302-102 St.
YWCA, 10032-103 St.
Trader Tom's Tapes and Records, 100 St. and 107 Ave.

Northeast

Checker's Lunch, 9460-Jasper ave.
Pinkey Coin Laundry, 10339-95 St.
Super White, 9355-103A Ave.
Bar Italia Dominic, 10850-96 St.
Mal's Pharmacy, 11404-96 St.
Whip Inn Restaurant, 11812-87 St.
Cromdale Campus, Grant MacEwan Community College, 118 Ave. and 81 St.
Bob's Book Exchange, 8208-118 Ave.
Daily Confectionary, 13155-66 St.
Classic Book Shop, second floor, London-derry Shopping Mall
Erewhon Books, 10340-96 St.

(PART 1)

Crisis and General Info

Help and stuff

(PART 2 LAST WEEK AND NEXT WEEK)

Edmonton Family Planning Service
421 Tegler Bldg. 10189 101 St.

Advice, Information and Direction (AID); 24 hour phone, central advice and referral for Edmonton.
429-6227
10006 - 107 street

Salvation Army Suicide Prevention
422-2727

Help (8:30 am to 4:30 pm). For downtown area assistance in coping.
6th floor, CN Tower
425-5976

City of Edmonton Information Desk (8:30 am to 4:30 pm)
City Hall
425-3131

Alexander Ross Society
Help and info for War Resisters
434-3802

Debtors Assistance Board
102A Avenue and 97 street
423-7861

The Demosthenes Club
Help for stutterers.
Apt. 11, 11217 - 124 street
455-8136

Student Help
Room 250 SUB
432-4358

Pregnancy — Family Planning

Birthright (9 to 11 a. m., 7 to 9 p. m.)
9347 - 104 Street
432-2852, 488-1285

Edmonton Birth Control and Abortion Referral Service
11812 - 95 street
Lea 489-1793, Eileen 459-3608, Beckie 466-5107, Debbie 465-4034, Mary-Jean 465-4034, and Betty-Lou 433-4197.

MOVE (association to assist unwed mothers)
9917 - 116 street (9 am to 4 pm)
482-4313

Threshold (group home for unwed mothers)
9918 - 112 street
488-9198

Planned Parenthood Association
PO Box 4022
433-8220

Dope and Alcohol

Intoxication-Recovery Centre
Open 24 hours/day -- alcohol or any other drug
10302-107 St.
424-3121

Project Recovery (emergency situations)
10114-95 St.
429-1214

Methadone Clinic
10979 - 102 street
425-1381

Edmonton Drug Treatment Clinic
9911 - 109 street
423-1817

Point 3 Project (in-patient, out-patient treatment and counselling for drugs and alcohol)
#607 10339 - 124 street (office)
10029 - 116 street (Unit #1)
488-3003, 488-8388

Alcoholics Anonymous
422-2764

Hostels

Single Men's Hostel (8:30 pm to 4:30 pm), All single men over 18.
10014 - 105 Avenue
423-3402

Women's Overnight Shelter
10218 - 108 street
424-5768

Chimo Youth Retreat Centre (14 to 18 yr. olds with home problems)
11302 - 100 Avenue
482-5047

Bissel Men's Centre
9560 - 103A Avenue
424-1728

Y. W. C. A.
11032 - 103 street
422-8176

Y. M. C. A.
10030 - 102A Avenue

Community Action — Social Development

Action Group of the Disabled
10006 - 107 street
435-1790

Alberta Federation of Labour
454-6307

Alberta Human Rights and Civil Liberties Association
10006 - 107 street
429-1608

Edmonton Committee for Justice in the Food Industry (ECJFI)
11047 - 89 Avenue
433-2808

Edmonton and District Labour Council
105 - 10319 106th Avenue
422-7014

Edmonton Anti-Pollution Group
10006 - 107 street
423-1136

Save Tomorrow -- Oppose Pollution
PO Box 1633
343-3302

Edmonton Social Planning Council
10006 - 107 street
424-7924

Humans on Welfare
9767 - Jasper Avenue
424-7924

Pensioners Concerned
PO Box 5882, Station "L"

Boyle Street Community Services Co-op
10348 - 96 street
424-4106

West 10
12225 - 105 Avenue
482-6511

Area 12 Action Group
9758 - 88 Avenue
439-3669

Area 13 Co-ordinating Council
6226 Fulton Road
466-1144

North East Edmonton Rate Payer's Association
476-1207

The Journal needs this guy



We need YOU

FRIENDS:

For the last two years POUNDMAKER has existed as an alternate paper both on and off campus. During these two years it has provided Edmonton's only genuine alternative to the existing news media.

The survival of the paper has been possible for two reasons: a dedicated staff; and reasonably good advertising revenues.

This advertising revenue has largely been a result of the fact that the paper has been seen by advertisers as a mainly campus-oriented publication catering to one segment of a national market of affluent youth. It was never intended that POUNDMAKER be the house organ of the Pepsi generation, but our being seen as such has provided a steady source of revenue which has meant that the paper has been able to distribute free of charge.

That situation is now ending with the close of the university year. A meeting of the staff, however, has decided that, although POUNDMAKER's attractiveness as an advertising vehicle ends with the university term, the paper will continue publication, as a bi-weekly throughout the summer. This decision means that POUNDMAKER will attempt to continue as Edmonton's alternate paper rather than simply exist as a hybrid campus paper.

However, with the evaporation of its ready advertising market, the paper will have to be financed on an entirely different basis than in the past. The paper will no longer be able to rely on a guaranteed source of advertising revenue, as in the past. It means that the paper will have to be sold. For 25 cents a copy, to be exact. This starts happening on May 6, or sometime around then.

It costs approximately \$211.00 to print 1,000 copies of a 16 page paper and between \$30 and \$40 for each additional 1,000 printed. This is just printing cost and does not include costs of supplies and other material services.

In order to raise the money necessary to keep the paper going, money that will be needed in addition to what street sales and advertising revenue the paper can generate, most staff members will be contributing part of their wages or salaries that they will earn over the summer.

It should be remembered that the staff of POUNDMAKER consists entirely of part-time volunteers who either work to earn a living or are students.

If the paper is to continue until it can generate money either through sales or advertising, apart from staff donations, it will need some outside funding.

If the paper is to at all adequately fulfill its mandate as Edmonton's alternate newspaper, it is going to need a much expanded staff of writers, photographers, layout personnel, researchers, business workers, etc.

So we are appealing for two things. We are appealing for subscriptions, both regular and sustaining. Without a solid financial base, POUNDMAKER will cease to exist.

And we are appealing for people who are concerned with the city and the world they live in to help put out a paper that will be more than worth \$.25 a week--we are asking for people to help put out the paper. Without these, not all the money in the world will help insure the existence of an alternate press in Edmonton.

Without these two things, POUNDMAKER will go the way of Canada Goose and the Ryce Street Fish Market.

We want to be a paper, not a memory. Help us.

Thank you,

the POUNDMAKER collective

(clip and mail to: 11129 - 80th Avenue, Edmonton)

NAME

ADDRESS

GIFT SUBSCRIPTION:

NAME

ADDRESS

I am willing to work:

☐ on layout

☐ on reporting

☐ on distribution

☐ on photography

☐ on office work

☐ on something else

I enclose:

☐ \$3 for six months of POUNDMAKER

☐ \$5 for one year of POUNDMAKER

☐ \$10 to be a contributing subscriber of POUNDMAKER

☐ \$25 to be a sustaining subscriber to POUNDMAKER

☐ \$50 for a perpetual subscription to POUNDMAKER

